UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSTERY,

GENTLEMEN'S PURPLEURS GOOD.

An expensive took superior valiety of the above goods at low prices, will be found at

Uprox Adams's

Hostery and Under Garment Manufactor;
No. 501 Breadway

Oppposite Metropolism Hotel and Niklo's Garden.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO KNOX.—We bought one of

Breadway, and No. 150 Fu ton-st

The Spring styles of Daguerreian Flats of RAPFERTY

& Lasts are just the thing, light sity and graceful. No man of casts,
or who applies to be thought well decaded in ever found without one
or who applies to be throught well decaded in ever found without one
of them; and then the litteness without charge, "Valled"

No. 57 Chathern and course Pearlet. BEEEE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156

MEALTO'S Spring Style of Hate are great this Spring. If yez whith a that hight durable and of an excellent finish you should not full to call on Municipe corner of Broodway and Canales. REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect y inform their friends and the public that may have chanced a business location late No. 448 Peurist, so No. 458 Broadway, a dear below Grandet: They are now prepared to exhibit their Spring Byses, consisting of Mosale, Veiret, Tapestry, Brussels, esply and Ingratu.

English and American Floor Oil Click, and all other goods per leing to the frade. CHEAP SILES, CHEAP SILES - LEADBEATER & LEE, to M. Brookery, concer of Leanurd M. are offering great largains in Siles of carry description.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL o prepared on and after the lat March, 1854, to receive application to learning on Martine, and Transportation and Jiavigation rate. Assets \$50.00, in notice in advance of premiums. Online No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

John L Aspinson Francis Cottenes.

Alex to Artist Livingson, Workins I Livingson, W. A. Fistenius, Practical W. Read, P. A. B. Remember, Toyona Eleman, Laomas Elenay. C. H. Send. Edward F. Sanderson F. A. Shuenscher.

\$1,000 REWARD .- CAUTION - SEWING MACHINES .-All persons using selling or making seeing machines without a former to the problem of the seed of the persons of the seed of the seed of the law for a seed of the law for a law for the law for a law for the law for a law for the law

Present
The above cention applies to the "one thread" machine, (so called) It is an infringement of my patent, art will be presented accordingly Copies of the late declaren of the United States Court. depping the two of the subget machines in Massachusetts, are ready for free distribution at my office.

"The industrions citizens of New-York" will do well to read them; as all Presents UNISC INPRISORS MACHINES ARE LITED TO THE LAW. "The Sheeton comprisors" of whom I M Singer & Co. have so much to my are these who show and respect law and a contract of the court of the cour

Sewing Machines, using a Waxed Thread suitable or heavy best and shee work harrees making he -Manufacturer the chove ainds of work are informed that Singles's Singles heavies of Sewing Mechines have been acquied to perform the root in the most perfect manner. There is not end never has been any controversy about the right to use these machines.

I. M. Single h. Co., No. S.S. Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR. The public are particularly tovined to read our advertisement to the "Fachinery" column inside containing a full account of the suite commenced system Elina River Jr., kin Wheeler and Wilson Facofictuling Company, Graver, Baker & Co., The American Marches Stories Stories and Machine Company, and Paylor & Hogers, dealers in N. Bund's Machines, for infrincing mono our patents.

1 M. Singler & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the p-ble from his own medeads: which is llustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer has a colt penning against us for infining the Moory & Johnson parties. We have no scine to are just the users papers believing that the hast method of silencing imposters is to meet them in court whenever they dare cite us to appear. If any me dedicant of several court whenever they dare cite us to appear If any me dedicant of several court whenever they dare cite us to appear If any leading to the discount of several court of the Morey & Johnson partiest, they can do so by coming at our other. No. 4.5 Broadway lend, they can do so by coming at our other.

MOURNING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, LEADBEATER

Buyers of Carpetings, &c., will find it to their interBuyers of Carpetings, &c., will find it to their intersit to examine the extensive state of Foreira and Demostin Samlactice, at the Warehouse of Young & Jacks. No. 412 Ponylest,
near Madison. Imposture and Dealers in Carpeta. Oil Clotha &c.

AUBUSSON CARPETS! AUBUSSON CARPETS!—
AUBUSSON CARPETS! Look of them: A splendid new and beaution style of Carpets—installent coles of the most exhaust
tion at the Carpeting of Carpets and English dealers. A written guarantee that the colors
will not federat Huram Anderson's, No. 20 Howery, only 7/, 8/
at 49 per yard.

MELODEONS. - An assertment of Melodeons larger MELODIONS.—At a selection the city, comprising these banean be found sow here else in the city, comprising these blockwise of keys, and S it W. cankle Melodeons. For incharse, parity and power of it W. cankle Melodeons. For incharse, parity and power of the city berne at the city are the cold to the contract of all city in a set of the city. Proce two makes are anjector to all others, as they are the on oned in the equal temperaturat. Sold wholesale or retail a bergeign. Housen, Sole Agent No. 533 Bross Bross and Sole Agent No. 533 Bross HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS,

BAREGES—A large assortment of new designs just received from anction. Also, Printed Lawns. Organities of the latest styles. LEADSEATER & LEE, No. 547 Broadway, corner of Leonard.

A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING .- Now ready an extensive sawriment of entirely new and well-made Clothing, adapted to the secon, out and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible rrices.

lowest possible prices

B. All articles guaranized to be exact!

BEWARD T. HACKET?, Clothing Emperious No. 116 Fulron-st.

FOW LERS AND WELLS, Phremologish and Publishers, Citates Hall No 111 lastrest. New York

GAS FIXTURES.—We have completed our new show

room for these goods and have the just assurtment ever othered in New-York. Prices in every beatance austranteed to be as low as can be from elsewhere. Just opened a large water to 6 French and En-alish patterns. W. J. F. Datter & Co. New Marble Stores, Nos 601 and 630 Broadway. MILLINERY GOODS.—We have just received a splendid assortment of Bibbons Bonnets Silks Lawns French Florers. Does and Muntilla Trimuthus, he. he. which we are prepared to sell either wholesale or retail, as cheap as noy other house in the trade.

We notice that Albert H. Mcolay will sell at pub lie auction rais Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, the valuable propriy anewn as No. 126 Church and Nos 2, 4 and 6 Thomas-ta. Also, by order of assigneet 8 by sees and 20 lots in the bentiful village of Lower Morisania and Mount Vernon and 13 boars and 3 tots in the village of Upper Morisania. Also, the house and 3 tots in the village of Upper Morisania. Also, the house and is to now as the Metross House at the Metrose Ospit. Terms casy, and title unquestionable. For further particulars, we refer to the enctioneer. No. 4 Broad-at.

To LET -- Store under the Irving House, opposite Scewartz, Broadway one or more years. The spaceous store we no occupy, being 20 feet front, and well lighted in the rear.

WARNOUS, Hesters, No. 279 Broadway, Irving House,
P. R.—We will remove May 1 to No. 279, next store above.

RECEIVED FER FRANKLIN-Our spring stock o d Gloves; a so a large assortment of gentlement ers, and limit Hose, in sitk, Links thread her me rino, and cot.ch.
LEARY & Co. Hatters, Astor House, Broadway. New Music .- " Three Bells Polka," by T. J. Cook,

NEW MUSIC— Infect Delis Potan, by 1. J. Cook, defeated to Capt. Calchien, 5 cents "Dames Schottlisch" by Amich Socents "Finne Polis," by F H. Brown, 5 cents. "Camp Polis," by D. Albert, 50 cents. "Be Chroy Goys." 31 cents With aplendid vignetites. Jest published, and selling rapidly. Masic sent by mall—possage paid.

BERRY 5 GORDON, NO. 297 Broadway.

Exposition of the newest styles of rich, embroidered College, Handkyrchiefs. Bands Floonetings, Robes Valenchennes at Gimpures Lacer also from suction, a lot of fine French College, and 53 worth 45 Just received and for sale at New-Hands, No. 765 Breadway Ladies' Dresses made on scientific principles, in the latest Partisin style, at 24 hours' notice—price of 35 to 85—at New mars' Ledies' and Children's Osifitting Establishment, No. 785 Broadway, between 5th and 5th sta.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED .-- 500 cases new Spring Goods direct from anotion, are now ready for exhibition at O. M. Rodines's No. 323 Grand-st, corner of Orchard, where helies will first the most compute assortment of Flaid Brocade, Flain and Striped Silks, Broche, Cashmete, and Grape Shawk, that can be found in this city. Also, the createst assystement of Ladier's Deeps Goods, French Ginghams, De Bage, Foelins, Challis, Barreger, Pistada, Frinted-Jecones, Lawre, Cambrica, Founda Silka, De Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest price. PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first

premium Pianos, with or without the Abdian, and with the cole-lerated fron frames and circular scales. I. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos. Rallett & Conj. Houses for the cold established firm of Hallett & Co.) Horsee Waters' Pianos, and those of other maters, at who-nols or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from \$15 to Honace Waters No. 35 Breadway.

J. H. WATSON, Bookseiler and Stationer, will re-more from No. 2 Sible House to No. 783 Broadway, sich deor above 8th et., on Monday. April 10. TRUSSES .- The only prize medal for Trusses award-

ed to Maner & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations a the Crystal Patace, for their radical cure Tress. The paculiar character of this Truse has been at forth in a complete and comprehensive panephiet, descriptive of every variety of rupture. Elastis Stockings. Knee caps, and every variety of Bandage.

Maken & Co., No. 2j Maidon lane.

MARSH & Co, No. 27 Menter take.

A MECHANICAL OR ARTISTIC FACT.—A bank note engraver, on the fine vigrette work, can earn his \$40 a work, but it so injeres his ever that he works but little. The kamen volon, by cere canture, is thoured. Singers lawyers and ministers, try Bay-ar's Planenic Warms is betta abox. Sold by C. V. Curckwers & Co. No. 81 Barclay st., General Agent for Now-York and vicinity. Do not rail against all hair dyes because most of them are "berning floids." Crustanono's Excussion Dye is a graphic conservative. Passing into and through the takes of the late is not takes the fibres, while it in peris to them the most superb shades hown or black. Sold and privately applied at Chistanono's, No. Actor House.

James M. Norment, Esq well known as an originator of newspapers, having commenced well nigh a dozen in this State, is about to establish a weekly Democratic Journal in Jefferson County, to be called *The Elyton Sun*.

A terrific explosion took place in a still house at Allen-town, Pa, on the 3d inst, resulting in the death of three men employed in the establishment—two Irishmen and a

THE NEW-YORK WERKLY TELBUKE for this week

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 8.

Olding the following:

J. EDITORIALS: Intervention versus Nos-laterenties; Nothern and Antique tenses Morey Making; Mother and Antique Blevery An Ideal for the Commitment: Fatte from History; Twicker and the Paris; T. Empedants and the Governor; A Lesson for Ger. Seymon; Connecticat; Unmittated Members, &c. II. BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS: Voyen up the Cour of

China.

III. THE STATE OF EUROPH; Letters from Our Own Correspondents, A. P. C. and Karl Marx; The Documents on the Partition of Tackey.

IV. THE TEMPERANCE BILL: The Governor's Voto Mos-

v. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a conducted and most complement form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, Marico, and Europe. VI. FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, Compections, Massocha-setts; Indiana, Teanesson Special Congressional Election. VII. SPEECH OF MR BESTOS ON THE BILL TO MAKE SIX NEW STEAM FRIDATES

WILL. THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSES. CUTTING AND BRECKENRIDGE. IX. ASIATIC TURKEY: Letter from Our Correspondent, H. L. X. SIE CHARLES NAPIER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

XI. LOED RAGLAN XII. NEMOIR OF SIR THOMAS K. TALFORD. XIII. THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN. DAIY. TRANSPLANTING TREES.

XVII THE POPULATION OF CHINA VIII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: The Lamplighter
XIX. POETRY: A Country Home.
XX. TFLEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph

XXII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Graft, Provision and Outle Markets. Very faily and spe-cially reported for The Tribura-single copies in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the Counting Room the morning. Price, 6 comes, Resecutions.—One copy for one year, \$24; three copies, \$5; two copies, \$5; tun copies, \$12.50; twenty copies, to one sa-drees, \$240.

New-York Daily Tribuna

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854.

No notice can be taken of amorymous Communications. Whatever is intended for incertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a quarterly of bis noof faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication from the action of the man of the Post-Office and very to-mentic the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the runs of the Post-Office and State States at the law of the their paper is to be sent—always mention the runs of the Post-Office and State.

SUBJECTIES which is to have the direction of Tine Tributes abunged, must state the old address as well as the how.

The price for advertising in the WEEELY TRIBUNE will bereafter

FIRTY CENTS a line, each insertion The circulation of the Weskly alone has now reached the unprecodented number of 103 650 cooks George E Larayz, No. 25; Westminstor-st, is our Agent in

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool for this port,

is now in her thirteenth day out. Her news will be two days later.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of memo rials relating to various subjects were presented. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Brig. Gen. Leavenworth was taken up and passed. The bill extending the Collection District of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was also passed. A communication was received from the State Department covering certain correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Martin Kozeta. Nothing of any importance, not before made public, appears in the correspondence. The Senate then went into Executive Session and at 3 o'clock

In the House of Representatives a communication was received from the President transmitting a mass of documents concerning the late seizure and detention of the steamship Black Warrior by the authorities at Havana, which were appropriately referred. The bill to empower the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mail from New-Orlears to San Francisco, according to time, was taken up, discussed, and sgain postponed. The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A message was then received from the President inclosing a letter from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate any information he may have received with regard to the detention of the steamship Black Warrior, or any other violations of American rights by Spanish authorities. Some of the correspondence dates as far back as 1835, and comes up to the present time, covering a large number of cases. The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The consideration of the General Appropriation bill was then resumed. Mr PRESTON of Kentucky having the floor, spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill, but was for striking out Mr. Clayton's amendment. Mr. Genera Smith of New-York followed, and made a powerful speech sgainst the bill. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

We publish this morning teles raphic dispatches from New-Orleans announcing a fortnight's later news from California and the Isthmus. The most important Item is the statement of the safety of Lieut. Strain and his party. No particulars are given, but we shall no doubt, receive a full detail by the steamer George Law. which was to sail from Aspinwall on the 31st ult. Over a million of dollars in gold is on the way. The general news from California is not of special interest. A few remnants of Walker's filibustering expedition were at San Vincent, but the concern had nearly fiz-

THE RHODE ISLAND "SETTLER." The following is the aggregate vote of RHODE ISLAND for Governor or President at the last four

Elections, viz:

| 1851 - Governor: | Free Sod, &c. | Dem. | Dem. | Barris | 186 | Allen | 6,935 | Dem. | Marris | 186 | Allen | 6,935 | April, 1852 - Governor: | Gove Nov. 1852-President: Scott 7,626 Pierce 8,735 Allen 10,371

-So much for the coalition of Rum and Democracy to nullify the Maine Law and the Douglas Nebraska bill, even disavowed and opposed by a unsaimous vote of the Democratic Legislature of Rhode Island. O that there were an election now coming off in Illinois and Senator Douglas's re-election depending on the result! After that, it would n't be necessary to shoot the Nebraska animal in the remaining Free States; he'd "come down" and give up as soon as the gan

was pointed at him. -The new Legislature of Rhode Island is strongly Whig in both branches, and we trust strongly Maine Law also. Unhappily, there is no U. S. Senator to be chosen now, but we can afford to wait.

FREEDOM-SLAVERY. Politicisus of easy virtue have long been telling us that American Slavery was fast dying out, yielding. like April snow-drifts under the sun, to the genial influences of Democracy and Christianity. What a melancholy commentary it is upon this prediction that we are brought at last to dispute the entrance of Slavery into the free territories of the North; that we who have talked so bravely about contining it to present limits, are ourselves on the point of being . cab-" ined, cribbed, confined" within two narrow strips of the continent on the borders of the great lakes and Pacific Ocean! How came freedom thus brought to its last gasp? Who have been guilty of debauching the rational virtue, so far as to permit this Nebraska project to be even debatable? What vile arts have been used to give plausibility to the sopulstries, under which the palpable iniquity of this great fraud has been thinly velled? The process has indeed not been a rapid one. The decay of virtue in an individual is

operation. The gains of slave-breeding and slave selling have built up a complicated commercial interest that has beset the lobbies of legislatures and the halls of courts with its hundred arms leaded with bribes, to pervert judgment and withhold justice. Popular preachers have perserted the records of old inspiration to defend villanies abhorrent to the natural religion of their consciences. Upprincipled politicists to whose apprehension the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence are self-evident lies: men who have no real faith in democracy, guilty of incirium toward the Republic, from the stump, the newspaper press and the floors of Congress and whitever places of influence they could intrigue themselves into, here denounced as treasonable and dangerous all the liberal and democratic opinions of the age. Timid men have given ground to all this pressure. Many looked up to as leaders to head the resistance against the general demoralization have proved, not intellectually, but morally incapable of making the effort. Besides, when was ever a wicked policy proposed

that had not some plausible phrase, some clap-trap byword to gloze it over ! No doubt he spake well, who said that he could easier govern a people by making their songs then their laws; but he who contrives the cant phrases that form the steple of Congressional and cancus speeches can outstrip in influence the maker of laws and songs together. When a measure of legislation, by its gross violation of all cherished popular ideas of right, arrests opposition, some drassy political pedant is set to work to reproduce the same project in s mystification of words, plausible enough to make the devil himself believe that that he has blundered into an unpremeditated bepevolence. "Reamexation of "Texas" was the phrase under which the larceny of that province was achieved. To Slavery was given the freedom of the territories acquired from Mexico. and a free hunt in all the northern States for furitives. under the cant of "non-intervention." The popular discussion of these measures was "a dangerous agita-"tion" of the Slavery question. The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, too, has happily achieved for itself a phrase more than usually captivating and cuphonious. It is, (could say one have guessed it beforehand!) "the sovereignty of the people"-save the mark! The Emperor Nicholas is very happy in this style of speech; so is Napoleon; so was his uncle. Could any one read the series of manifestoes that have prepared and accompanied this Turkish war, without believing that piety, patriotism, philau bropy and meekness, and most other human virtues, had become so much monopolized by one man, as to leave all the rest hardly enough to save themselves withal? In our country, Gen. Cass seems to have been the author of the greater part of the phrases before mentioned. His mind has long dwelt in a limbo of intellectual fog. wherein words and things interchange identities. Let those who fancy such investigations dissect these shams and expose their deception. Honest minds will content themselves with Mr. Benton's answer: "It is a lie, Sir." If a man has a right to pervert the functions of his own intellect, he has no right to insult our instinctive perceptions of truth.

It must now seen be discovered that the control of slaveholders is not wholesome for the State. Is the sustenance of Slavery the first, the last, the only end of this Government? Can there be no avenue opened for the progress of this great nation, that is not first paved with the breathing, bleeding bodies of Slaves! Can no measure of national legislation pass without first paying an exerbitant toll of human suffering and human life! Cannot a free people sit down to eat the fruit of their honest industry without having the foul harpies of oppression enter and pollute their banquet What can be expected of a Government controlled by rulers who stand shuddering in the presence of the meanest and cruelicat despotism in history, afraid to arregate the ownership of their own souls! What, but that one act of poltroonery should continue to be the precedent of the rest!

The gambler, the drunkard, the adulterer, are not generally considered as disqualified from exercising political influence and power. Their vices, though of fensive to our tests and repreheusible by our moral sense, are for the most part private and personal, and they may and often do, have the clearest perceptions of justice and of the political rights of others. Government is the fountain of law. Law is the root of right. Politicians have to do only with questions of justice and equity. It is for the statesman to investigate and determine what are the rights of the subject and the duties of the State. Slave-holders are not so much morally as politically incapacitated for statesmauship. volving the idea of justice, who hold toward their fellow-nen relations in the last degree cruel and unjust. Shall we trust him to legislate for us and our families. who has confiscated the liberties, property and persons of all the poor families in his neighborhood! To have the destinies of a republic controlled by an oligarchy of slave-holders is as absurd as to have a robber convicted by a jury of highwaymen. Society need not trouble berself about her other eriminals, if those who perpetrate the outrages involved in Slavery go quietly large. It might be thought that in a Democracy a slave-holder could be no more safely trusted with power than a monarchist. Neither believes in the theory of popular rights; to either the Declaration of Independence is either a self-evident lie or a rhetorical flourish. Each should be carefully watched to prevent him from corrupting the minds and subverting the liberties of the people. It is not to be wondered at that the seed so diligently sown should in due time bring forth its fruit. If the General Government had as carefully cherished Monarchy as it has Slavery, we should expect to find monarchical principles generally prevalent. When the breeders and traders in human flesh have been driven from political supremacy in the National Government, as for very decency's sake they should be, one principal fountain of popular corruption, upon the swelling flood of which such men as Pierce, Cushing and Douglas have swum into power, will be cried up.

LIQUOR AND LAW.

The Times reliterates its assertion that the Temperance act vetoed by Gov. Seymour contained provisions of "the most odious and offensive character"-that it was condemned by public sentiment-could not have been sustained, &c. But The Times fails entirely to meet our averment that just such provisions as those it stigmatizes were and are contained in the Prohibitory acts of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan and Minnesota-all sustained, in the cases of the four latter, by the People on a direct and single issue, and, in the cases of the two former, by the repeated election of Legislatures pledged to affirm and sustain them. Those who passed the Prohibitory Law of Massachusetts wished and tried to submit it to the People, but were prevented by Gov. Boutwell's Veto, and then passed it without; but, if the enemies of this or the kindred law of Maine desire a submission to the People of either State, they have only to signify their wish and they shall be accommodated. Last year, a mixture of Rum and Politics gave the anti-Prohibitionists a majority in the Verment House; but, though they passed a bill (which the Scuate stopped) to repeal the act of Prohibition, they did not and dared not propose to submit it to the People for approval or rejecti In no single instance have the enemies of stringent Prohibitorn acts proposed a submission to the People, but, on the contrary, they have almost uniformly resisted such submission, while our side have always been willing and generally envious to resort to it. In view of these facts, we subbut gradual : the decadence of nations is a still slower | mit that The Times should either withdraw its state

ment that "soler people" generally approve Gov. Seymour's Veto or try to show that the not vetoed differed essentially from those approved and sustained at the ballot box by the People of four New-England States. (to which CONNECTICUT has just added herself.) with those of Michigan and Minnesota. Nay: the popular House in New Hampshire passed a similar act, which the Senate stopped and a House has just been chosen which will pass another such. And is it not fair to presume that the recently chosen legislators of our own State know what their constituents require and will sustain as well as our " sober" cotemporary "

The raked truth is that our vetoed act was not only no more stringent than the kindred acts of six other States-all fully sustained by the People-but it was so more stringent than it MUST be if it is to accomplish its object. There is not a clause in it calculated to appoy or affect any man unless that man attempts to sell Alcoholia Liquors, and no man is afraid of having his house searched or being put to any inconvenience by it unless he means to sell Intoxicating Drinks. The real question at issue is-" Shall the sale of Intoxicating Beverages be prohibited by law !"-and, after dodging behind various make-shifts, The Times admits this at last Let us consider its apology for respectable Humselling. Here it is:

"A law, forbidding the sale of alc, beer, wine, cider, and other liquors—declaring it criminal, and punishing it by leavy penalties, at the very best is a severe enactment—and there is, and always will be, a very wide difference in and there is, and always will be, a very wide difference in public opinion as to its justice and propriety. The friends of such a lew appeal to the gigantic evils of intemperance in proof of its necessity—a very large and respectable class in the community urge, in reply, that the remedy proposed goes far beyond the evil;—that the law proposes to convert an act in itself innocent into a crime, because it may possibly lead to evil results;—and that such a law is in its neure urjust and at war with sober common same. The evil to be cured is intemperance;—the men to be pun-ished are those who make others drawk, and involve them and their families and society at large in suffering and in ished are those who make others are as an arrived and in and their families and society at large in suffering and in crime—and the law ought not to confound these men with others guilty of no act involving such results. The man who deals out to a confirmed drunkard poisoned brandy, which incites him to murder his wife, or savagely best his which incides him to murder his wife, or savagely beat me children, is morally guilty of a crime; the man who sells a glass of heer to a thirsty laborer, or a bottle of wine for a gentleman's dinner, is not guilty of a crime; and any law which puts the two acts on the same footing, and pre-scribes for both the same penalty, will not commend useff to the good sense of the community, nor find its strongth and support in the public conviction of its justice and pro-priety. It is not enough to say that beer and wine do no and that no wrong is therefore, done by for one any good, and that no wrong is, therefore, done by for bidding their sale. The fact may be so, but it does not make their sales orime, nor can it, in any just view of the case, just it on a level with the other offense.

-To all which we briefly reply:

An act is NOT innocent which naturally tends to produce evil results. It would be wrong for the Editor of The Times to fire a pistol bullet at random out of his window into the street even though nobody should happen to be hit by it. It is not the special effect but the general scope and tendency of an act that determines its innocence or calpability, as our laws against storing gunpowder in cities, and many like them, at as a beverage is to make drunkards, not of all who drink, but of a considerable share of them. No intelligent man can sell Liquor without knowing that somelody will probably become a drunkard to consequence of his business, either directly or through the countenance lent by his circumspection and respectability to more reckless grog dispensers. If, then, it were true (as it is not) that all the evil of drinking consists in the danger of becoming a drunkerd, we maintain that it would still be wrong to sell Liquor, as the natural tendency of selling to moderate drinkers is to make some of them drunkards. If it be wrong to sell poisoned brandy to a "confirmed drunkard," we hold it equally culpable to sell a sober man what will make bim a confirmed drunkard, and a maddened lover of " poisoned brandy"-nay, this is the greater evil of the two, therefore the greater wrong. The "glass of beer" and " the bottle of wine" are the first steps which have led many a "laborer" and "gentle-"man" down to the 'confirmed drunkard's" "poisened brandy," and made him a crazy devotee of ing bim, but which he has no longer moral power to

Our ground-The Times well knows-is not merely that " Beer and Wine do no one any good," but that, (in so far as they are Alcoholic,) they are essentially and necessarily poisons, which no human being in He who swallows any Alcoholic Liquor swallows From the nature of things, government in their hands | hurtful if taken at all. If The Times deales this, then no right to claim the choice of weapons; and, 2d. becomes a tyranny and a terror. They cannot be capable of deciding questions of right, propositions init, then it must know that all its talk about the laborBut he at once proposed a fight with pistels at ten and certainly none the less wrong if the buyers do not know they are poisons. And if men have hitherto sold these Alcoholic poisons ignorantly, therefore innocently, it is high time they were apprised of the truth and possible for them to shut their eyes and ears and go on selling in willful importance, it is nevertheless not possible for us, who know the truth, to go on licensing and countenancing their villainous traffic. We must act according to the light vouchsafed us, though ever so many prefer to walk in darkness. " To the law and the testimeny."

RIDING IN STATE.

The Common Council have restored to themselves the privilege of riding in carriages at the public exse. This we suppose is to be taken as another evidence of their fidelity to the cause of retrenchment and reform, for certainly none but very zealous reformers would thus venture to rejustate so odious a practice. The history of this abuse is instructive. It seems that many years ago, when honest men were not so scarce around the City Hall, before systematic peculation became the leading aim of Aldermanic effort-when the only compensation for performing the functions of a City Legislator was the right to eat and drink on session days at the public board,-and when stage-lines and railroads had not yet been established, it was permitted to the members of the Common Council to Jraw from the Treasury whatever might be necessary for carriage hire, while employed on efficial business. The sum was then insignificant drivers were paid legal rates only, and the people made no complaint. However, there was a chance for dishenesty, and it was improved. Little by little the carriage expenses increased up to the reign of Corruption, in 1850-52, when the Aldermen employed corriages regularly to ride home from the City Hall. and paid two, three and four times the legal fare-or at least drew at that rate from the Treasury. At the same time they were receiving their \$4 a day for sessions of two or three hours each, and making thousards and tens of thousands a year by jobs, the sale of their votes, and other equally honorable practices. It was the paradise of rascality.

Shortly after coming into office as Controller, Mr. Flagg investigated this system of carriage hire, became satisfied that it was illegal and refused any longer to pay the bills, for which he deserved and received the approbation of the people. Both tea-table and carriages were overturned, and those Aldermen who had been for years riding in state and banqueting at leisure at public expense, came down to systerhouse spacks and empilies sixpences, on a level with the vulgar and commonplace mortals whose peculiar function is to pay the toxes. When the Reformed Charter of last year was established, and under the impulse of the same movement men were elected to car-

furned a majority of the enemies of all Reformmen who only lack the opportunities to be come as famous as their predecessors. Yet so they now appear to be. Ever since they came into office, the Aldermen especially have been trying every sort of dedge to get the control of money. They have neglected the true duties of their station to wrangle night after night as to the meaning of certain parts of the charter, when a wayfaring man, though a fool, could not entertain a doubt upon the point. They have made their chamber a sort of bear-garden, where bad morals and bad grammar, have contended for the mastery-a place to which men might go for amusement but not for instruction. The establishment of " payment for the carriagebire of members while on official business," is another symptom of the same disease. The members of the Common Council may by this means get two or three thousand dollars from the Treasury to pay for a quarter of that amount of carriage hire. But it is small business. Not once in a year can it be necessary for an Alderman to hire a carriage for official business. Every part of the City where his official duties may call bim, is reached sooner and easier by railroads or stages-every Alderman, and we presume every Counilman, has a pocket full of free tickets for these convenient vehicles, so that in reality it costs him nothing at all for riding, either for official or private purposes. Under these circumstances-under any circumstances. while taking the salary of \$4 per day-the reestabishment of the old system of carriage hire is a very petty assault upon the Treasury, for which any Reform" Common Council ought to feel a hearty and repentant shame.-Shall we next have the Tea-Room restored

DISCRIGANIZING THE POLICE We observe that the bill for "the more perfect or-

ganization of the Police of New-York City," has passed the Assembly. Precisely what shape it is now a we do not know, but presume that it is the same one substituted for the Elective Chief bill : the effect of which is to "declare inonerative" the very excellent Police Commission now is office-to place the present policemen beyond their control, by legislating them into office for life, or until they are caught in some flagrant outrage, and to make the Chief the creature of the Mayor, appointed by him and discharged whenever he may see fit. The measure, if finally adopted, must prove in every way disastrons to the City. The moment it is fairly established, it will destroy the best system yet devised for the appointment and regulation of policemen: it will make the Department a mere political organization, under the control of one man; it will saddle upon the City for life a host of lazy fellows who would otherwise be dismissed, to make room for efficient men; it will endanger the property and lives of the people, by making their servants marters, and gathering to the support of these active politicians all the dangerous gangs that have for a year or two been in some measure scattered and subdued : it will render impossible the enforcement of any law which chances to be unpopular among these banditti: in short, its effect will be deplorable. The Legislature are about to visit the City. While here we ask the Sepators to inquire who wants this law, who has petitioned for it, who favors it, and by what machinery it has been forced through the Assembly. If they find the orderly, respectable, well-laformed body of our people entirely opposed to it-as they certainly will; if they find that its passage will result in the disasters above indicated-as it most assuredly will; if they find that all bonest men are satisfied with the working of the present law, will they not at once put an end to the bill, when it shall be called up in the Senate !

We publish elsewhere the correspondence between Messes. Cutting and Breckenridge and their seconds or friends. It speaks for itself. The only fact of any consequence that it discloses is, that neither party exthat which in his lucid moments he knows is destroy- hibited any invincible inclination to fight. In this they acted like prudent and sensible men. But they did not avoid. If " Lead us not into temptation" be a fit re- set in a prudert and sensible manner by placing themquest, who is not be who holds out the first tempting selves in the position they did before the world. It is glass as culpable as he who supplies the sixth or very absurd to make such a great show of belligerent temper and valorous purpose in order to wind up the exhibition with a few harmless paper billets. As to the relative position of the parties as men of

fighting courage, they appear to be as scar on a par as two men could well be. Perhaps the advantage is health can innocently or safely imbibe in any quantity. rather on the side of Mr. Cutting. Mr. Brockenridge's second prompt and hostile meeting with poison, and he who sells such Liquor sells poison-an rifles at sixty paces. Mr. Cutting's second demurred article not burtful merely when taken in excess, but to this on two grounds: let. That Mr. Breckenridge had But he at once proposed a fight with pistole at ten er's beer and the gentleman's wine is wide of the case pacer. And it was thus the case stood when the in hand. It is morally wrong to sell men noxious correspondence and explanations ensued, which restimulants to be used by them as ordinary beverages: sulted in the accommodation of the difficulty. Under the code of duelling, the second of Breckenridge was bound to accept of the proposition of Cutting's second, even if Breckenridge were the challenged party, for it is the rule in all such cases brought to act upon their knowledge. And if it were that the most deadly propositions take procedence; and shooting with pistols at tempaces is a more dangerour combat than using rifles at sixty. If anybody decliped the field therefore it was rather Mr. Breckenridge than Mr. Cutting. But we are perfectly satisfied that the purposes of both to go were greatly moderated by the lapse of time, and that both preferred some other sort of entertainment. They have exhibited through the whole affair neither more nor less than the average quantity of spirit and plack. They stand no better in anybody's eyes now than they did before, and good deal worse in the estimation of many. Neither as risen, but both have fallen by the foolish proceedogs in which they have been engaged.

One thirg should not be forgotten. A stringent law was not long since passed by Congress against dueling. and sgainst all parties leaving the District of Columwith the intention of fighting. Yet in the face and in defiance of this law, here are two prominent legislators who have for several days deliberately exchanged notes with a view to the commission of this very offense. And they have only escaped arrest by keeping themselves secreted. In view of the justice of having laws applied equally to high and low, we propose that these two gentlemen be brought before the tar of the Hense on a charge of contempt for the laws which they have thus glaringly defied. And we suggest as a punishment for their having done so that oth gentlemen be imprisoned in the District Jail for a period of not less than forty days and kept on low diet. We are persuaded that such a period of Lent would be good for them, and afford a salutary example to other gentlemen who might be disposed to make criminals and fools of themselves in the same way that Messra. Breckenridge and Cutting have done. The Washington correspondent of The Courier and

Enquirer says that on Monday the President sent to the Senate as one of the documents relating to the Gads len treaty " Mr. Ward's letter to Gen. Gadaden, in which Mr. Ward professed to have verbal instructions authorizing Gen. Gadsden to negotiate on the Garay and other private claims." This mysterious bit of information suggests the need of still further light. Who is Mr. Ward, and where did he get his verbal instructions! Is it Mr. Ward of California, and who sent him to Maxico to control the pegotiation of the treaty! What eredentials had be which could induce the Embassador to receive his verbal instructions as authoritative! Was it a letter or other token from the President or from the Secretary of State informing Gen. Gadsden that Mr. Ward's directions were to be obeyed! If there was no such token, how did it happen that Gen. Gadsden listened to Ward and acted on his orders? Or what ry out its provisions, we little expected to have resecret iniquity was there in this negotiation that a pri-

ate, or rather a secret messenger, such as Mr. Ward cems to have been, had to be sent down to Mexico with instructions that could not be written! Or does the Secretary of State deny all knowledge of Mr. Wast and his instructions, and say that he " professed" to have such when in truth he had not? And if this we the case, how could Mr. Ward impose on Gen Gadele and get the treaty made to suit him (Ward) and he principals at home !

Such are a few of the questions suggested by the statement in The Courier. Evidently this treaty is s med complicated and mysterious business, quite equal arm illustration of the value of secret diplomacy to the latconfidential correspondence between will clear up land on the partition of Turkey. Who will clear up to the affair! Will Mr. Ward begin, or must we wait for Gen Galsleet

The Trustees of THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE held business meeting at Albany on Wednesday. In the evening a public meeting was held at the City Holl which was addressed by H. GREELEY in exposition of the characteristics of the proposed College; by J. R. MILLER of Oneida Co. in a methodical statement the motive and process of a true Education according to the laws of Nature and Science, and by GURDO Evans of Madison Co. in farther explanation of the true principles of Educational Reform, showing that the want of our age is a system reformed and expounded to correspond with the recent and rapid expension of the sphere of human knowledge-s system which shall render the worker in wood, in iron, or whatever other material, thoroughly acquainted with i's nature and properties, and so qualified to use it to the best advantage. He closed with an urgent appeal to his hearers to lend their personal aid to the proposed College, and not allow its realization to be postponed to an age better qualified to appreciate and establish it. The speakers were heard with attention. The next (quarterly) meeting will be held at Binghamton on the second. Wednesday in July, when it is earnestly hoped that sufficient funds will have been subscribed to justify the location of the College. All who desire information with regard to it will please address Har rison Howard, Secretary, Binghamton, N. Y.

A memorial has passed the Wisconsin Legislature asking Congress for the passage of the Homestead Bill; also for the passage of a bill making a general grant of land to the State for Railroads-the State to have fell control over the distribution and regulation of the whole matter. To this memorial a proviso was added, by a vote of 70 to 2, in the House "that the lands granted " shall be kept constantly in market and open to actual settlers, at \$1 25 per acre, no person to be allowed to enter more than 160 seres of said lands." This last provision is substantially the same as that which vas attached to a former memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was forwarded to Washington shorn of the amendment, and used by the Rock River Valley Railread Company in that mutilated form, before Congress, in procuring the passage of a bill granting lands for the benefit of said Company. Ex-Governor Farwell exposed the fraud, and now the Legislature of Wisconsin in their late action reaffirm their original dectrine, namely: that if any lands are given to the State it must be one of the conditions that they shall not be taken out of market nor sold at more than \$1 25 per acre nor any person allowed to enter more than 160 acres. If grants are made at all to the States for railroad

purposes the provisions named by the Wisconsin Logislature are very proper.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .-Ren away has evening about 4 of out, SaRail MalDe Stlatt a light mulatio stil about 30 years of ace, with bias
the even and binsh but; and might easily peas for white if not
uned breelty. Captains of the dum airs and well dream would
against inspected. She is of medium airs and well dream would
against instead of the standards he, are easilone
against instoring her. The above reward will be paid to any peeon returning her to No. 133 Baronde-ett, or 10 indust her is any of the
city pails.

Title 3. J. 2. 133 St. The age of chivalry has not gone, at least in the United States, as appears by such chivalrie advertise

ments as the above in the New-Orleans papers. Listes. ye mothers, wives, and sisters of the North! Here is one of your sex, " with blue eyes and black hair, and might easily pass for white," adortised by a man sea remaway-worth a cool andred if returned or loged in jail! Her erime! The same that Warren died for and Washington triumphed in-the same as that the matrons and maidens of the Revolution, through eight

liberty! Are we not prepared to lend heart and hope to European Democrats when American men sell, coourge, ledge in prison, white girls with blue eyes and dark bair ! Answer, Young America, with and

long years, were the guardian angels of-the love of

CRYSTAL PALACE. - At a meeting of the Directors of the World's Exhibition of Industry, yesterday, the fol-

lowing resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the Directors entertain no doubt as to the legal and equitable liability of the Association to pay the debts involved in the suit of Mr. O. D. Munn, the same having been contracted for the requirements of the Association; and they will therefore take every necessary step to defend the suit and protect the interest alike of creditors and stockholders.

The Exening Post contains a latter from Boston which states that Mr Edward Everett, during his late visit to that city, claimed, in a note addressed to Mr. Fletcher Webster, the authorship of the Hulsemann Letter. Mr. Everett, it is said, wrote it at Mr. Webster's request, who was indisposed at the time. This announcement is reported to be making a great commotion in a certain set. Appropos of this, we would remark that the authorship of the said laster has heretofore been attributed to Mr William Hanter, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau. There was a pretended reply to this letter to Hulsemann by Elizar Wright, quite as poir and much more logical, which was, as it might well be, token as serious and authentic in Europe.

The Evening Post has a letter from Boston to the effect that a large sum has been subscribed in State at for a ... ver service, to be presented to General Houston for his see able and effective defense of the New-England clargy in the United States Senate, when assailed by Senator Doog-les. An address has also been prepared, setting forth the bligations of the subscribers to him for his manly defense of the cause of freedom and the right of petition when it was assailed, and asking him to accept the service as a top timental of the gratitude of the subscribers

-It is unfortunate that this testimonial has to be pre-cented to a Senator from Texas and not to Mr. Everett, but such is the fortune of war.

The Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., of our City will smoog the most efficient canvassers for Temperance throughout the recent struggle in Connecticut. He gave his services freely, and (we understand) delivered some thirty or forty addresses at different points to decided soceptance. He recently passed through our City on his wey Washington, but will soon return, and we trust will do Christian's part in the contest now opening in our State. If there be any who imagine that contest cas terminate otherwise than in the triumph of Liquor Prohibition, he will not have to wait long to be thoroughly undeceived.

MASSACHUSETTS.-With three towns to hear from the vote foots up : Eliot, (Whig) 3,662; Howland, (Ind) 3,345; cattering, 45. On the announcement of the result at New-Bedford, the Whig Headquarters were brilliantly illumina ed. About 64 o'clock a procession was formed, which pro-eceded to the residence of Mr. Eliot, accompanied by the brace band. They were warmly welcomed by the member elect Mr. Ellot's speech was very pertinent, and was received with abouts of appleuse. He pledged himself agos to a heatility against the Nebraska outrage, and to a careful watchfulness over the interests of the District.

MICHIGAN.-The Hon. Kinsley S Bingham of Livings on, ex Dem. M. C, has accepted the Independent Des cratic remination for Governor, after the expiration of the time to which Mr. McClelland was elected. The Hon Nothan Pierce of Calboun County will run for Lieut Governor. having also accepted.